

The Daily Gazetteer.

Nov. 2401

SATURDAY, MARCH 5. 1743.

Recd of a Private Letter from Paris, March 7, 1743.

THE Court is extremely embarrassed which to chuse of the two Schemes offer'd for carrying on the War in Bavaria; the first of these is suppos'd to have been form'd by the Count de Terc. According to this it is propos'd, that his most Christian Majesty shall act as a bare Auxiliary to the Emperor, and to that End, leave in his Dominions an Army of 35,000 Men, to be compos'd entirely of Foreign Troops in French Pay, excepting 7 Regiments of Dragoons, two of Hussars, and the new Regiment of Ulans to be rais'd by Count Maurice himself, and to make 1500 Men. All our News Papers have been taken in what they have reported on this Subject. These Troops are to be rais'd in France, and not in Poland, and are to be furnish'd only with Horses from that Country. They are likewise to be taught the Discipline or Manner of Fighting us'd by the Ulans, and enable them to act with the greater Vigour, though their Habit is to resemble that of the Ulans, yet they are to wear under it a kind of Cassock made of Steel Rings, so fitted together as to resist Pistol Shot, and yet remain pliable to the Body. From the Execution of this Scheme many Advantages are expected to arise. In the first Place, it is thought we shall hereby avoid a general War; next that, our Campaigns in this Part of the World will not cost us half the Men or Money they have hitherto done, because it is not to be suppos'd that these Troops will suffer by Sickness as the French do, or cost near so much to recruit them. Lastly, that when the War is over, his Majesty will draw from thence a numerous and well-disciplin'd Army, which will in some Measure repair the Losses sustain'd in Bohemia, and elsewhere.

The other Project is generally attributed to M. Belleville. The Method by it laid down for putting an End to the War, is marching 50,000 Troops into Bavaria, in order to force a Passage directly to Vienna. It is taken for granted, that upon the bare investing this City, the Queen of Hungary would submit to the Terms that were prescribed to her, and, upon her making a separate Peace, it is not doubted the King would find it very easy to deal with her Allies, who would then have neither Inclination, nor Pretence, to remain longer in Arms. The putting an End to the War in this part of the World, would leave France at Liberty to pursue her Concerns elsewhere; whereas, while Things remain in this perplex'd Condition, and the King forbears to exert his whole Force, the Enemies of France take occasion to magnify its Distresses, and to encourage each other to combine in a League for its Destruction. It is further said, that if this Scheme had been followed as it was propos'd, at the first breaking out of the War, the desired End had been put thereto long before now. But that more dilatory Methods having been made use of; instead of mitigating Things as was expected from them, they have rais'd the Flame much higher, and made it infinitely more difficult to extinguish.

On the other Hand, such as oppos'd this System, alledge, that in the first Place there is no degree of Certainty that this Scheme is more practicable now than it was found to be heretofore. That the Queen of Hungary's Armies under Prince Lobkowitz and Count Khevenhuller are in a manner united, and consequently the investing or besieging Vienna, cannot well be undertaken till after a general Engagement; for the Success of which nobody can answer. That admitting the Austrians should be beaten, and Vienna besieg'd, it does not follow that it might not be reliev'd before it could be taken. That a Siege of this Kind, before this very City, twice ruin'd the Turkish Affairs when in the most prosperous Condition. That such an Expedition might provoke the King of Prussia, or at least the King of Poland to join all his Forces to those of the Queen of Hungary, and at the same time alarm all Europe to such a degree, as might produce a Confederacy more fatal than that form'd at the beginning of the present Century. That these ill Consequences might probably follow if this Project was ever so happily executed, whereas, should it prove abortive, the Mischiefs that would then attend it might be greater than can be foreseen.

HOME PORTS.

Plymouth, March 1. Came in the Parham Club, Burdon, the Dispatch, Kemp, and the Hector, Rogers, all

Pol, March 2. Wind N. W. Came in the Mary, Thompson, from Guernsey. Remain in Studland Bay, the Stubbington, Mauger, and the Success, Keigwin, both for Leghorn.

Cowes, March 2. Wind W. This Morning fail'd to the Westward, the Catherine, Perry, from London, and the Friendship, Trecothick, from Newcastle, both for Lisbon; the Industry, Knowler, from London; and the Union, Coufins, from Yarmouth; both for Oporto.

Southampton, March 2. Wind N. W. Sailed the Wilmington, Fry, for Guernsey. Arrived the Expedition Packer, Mourant, from St. Malo and Concall; who reports there lay at St. Malo, the 25th ult. a Spanish Privateer of 4 Carriage, 8 Swivel Guns, and 45 Men, Capt. Andros; being a Snow or a Brigantine at Pleasure, having two Pole Masts, her Foremast hanging forward over her Bow, and her Mainmast leaning Aft, with a Boom on her Quarter. The said Privateer had taken, two or three Days before her Arrival at St. Malo's, which was the 25th ult. two Prizes; one a Brigantine with Chalk and Rubbish from London for Wales, and carried her into St. Malo; the other a Sloop laden with Brandy and Tobacco (supposed to be a Smuggler) which she sent into Picro in Bretagne within the seven Islands; both which she took off the Start.

Portsmouth, March 3. Came to the Mother Bank, the Molly, Orr, for Virginia from London; the Concord, Hill, from Hull; and the Guernsey, Daniel, from Chichester; both for Oporto.

Dover, March 3. Wind N. Arrived the Edward, Chapman, and the Ellwood, Clark, both from Maryland; and the ———, Gallais, from St. Remo.

Deal, March 3. Wind N. W. by N. Put back the Cornwall Man of War; the Warwick, Miffenor, and the Winchelsea, Adair, for East-India, and most of the Outward-bound Ships, but are now under Sail again for the Westward. Remain the Leopard and Dolphin Men of War, the Terror and Grenado Bombs, and the Dispatch Tender. Came down and sail'd, the Glasgow, Edgar, and the York, Buskin, for Gibraltar; and the Penelope, West, for Maryland. Arrived his Majesty's Ship the Squirrel, from Madeira, with her Prize the St. Peter and St. Joseph; the Greyhound, ———, from Dunkirk; and the Neptune, Bartholomew, from Maryland.

Graveland, March 3. Pass'd by the Tufcany, Martin, from Leghorn; the Liberty, Halfknight, from Dunkirk; the Mary, Cranwell, the Foxhunter, Hains, and the Samuel and Elizabeth, Rowlandson, all from Rotterdam; the Lady Ann, Vinck, from Amsterdam; the George, Teage, from Oporto; the Lenox Man of War, Compton, from Lisbon; the City of London, Meillick, from Hamburg; and the Blessing, Cooper, from Virginia.

Arrived

At Madeira, the Leguanea, Angwin, the Lucy, Ferguson, and the Judith, Sutherland, all from London.

L O N D O N.

The Charles, Earle, from London to the Coast of Africa, was taken Jan. 17. 150 Leagues from the Lizard, by a Spanish Privateer of 100 Men, after an Engagement of two Hours; which Privateer was afterwards taken by his Majesty's Ship the Fox, and carried into Madeira. The Captain is a Frenchman; she had eight Englishmen on board, one of which was a Mate.

Letters from Lisbon advise, that his Majesty's Ship the Fox had taken 150 Leagues W. from Scilly, and brought in there, a Spanish Privateer, of 16 Carriage Guns, and 150 Men. She had in her Company a large Prize bound from Guiney, which she had just taken, after an obstinate Engagement; but upon the Man of War's giving Chace to the Privateer, she bore away with all the Sail she could make, and escaped. There are several Englishmen aboard the Privateer, and it is said the Chief Mate is one.

Letters from Malaga, by the last French Mail, give an Account of several Privateers being fitted out there, two of which were of considerable Force, and commanded by Knights of Malta.

Extract of a Letter from Madeira, dated Feb. 12.

On the 22d ult. a Spanish Privateer chased a Vessel in here, but the Squirrel Man of War went after her, and burnt her. A few Days since the Fox Man of War sent in a Spanish Privateer, which she took off Cape Finisterre. This Privateer had taken Capt. Wheeler, bound on a Trading Voyage to the Spanish Coast. Mr. Baxter was Supercargo.

His Majesty's Ship the Squirrel is arrived in the Downs from the Madeiras, and has brought in with him a Spanish Prize, called the St. Peter and St. Joseph, bound from La Vera Cruz for Cadiz. She was Confort to the

Princess, lately arrived at Lagos in Portugal, and is a very valuable Prize, having on board Seventy Chests of Silver, besides Cochineal, Indico, and other rich Commodities. The Commander of her was a Frenchman.

We are assured, that most of the Clothing Towns in Wiltshire are in want of Weavers, and other Workmen, so that if those brought up to the Woollen Manufactory insist for Soldiers, 'tis not for want of Business, as one of the Papers has lately suggested; and from most Parts of the Kingdom where the Woollen Manufactures are carried on, we have the Pleasure of hearing they are fully employ'd; as happily is the Case in Spital Fields, and Parts adjacent. For Persons who will admit none but themselves to have their Country's Interest at Heart, continually to misrepresent its State and Condition, must appear very mysterious to all who are unacquainted with their Views.

Yesterday died Mr. Prym, after a lingering Illness; who for many Years kept John's Coffee-house in St. Martin's-Lane.

It is currently reported, that there will be an Installation of Ten new Knights of the Bath the Beginning of April next; and we hear the Chancellor of the Exchequer will be one of them, as will also Sir Thomas Robinson, Bart. Governour of Barbados.

We hear likewise, that the Earl of Bath will be created a Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter.

The Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Wenman stands Candidate for Knight of the Shire for the County of Oxford, in the room of the Lord Quarrington, now Earl of Litchfield.

As does likewise ——— Afflick, Esq; for the County of Suffolk, in the room of the late Sir Jermin Davers, deceased.

Last Thursday Night, about 12 o'Clock, the Corpse of Mrs. Dormer, Niece to the late General Dormer, was interr'd with great Funeral Pomp in Westminster-Abbey.

We hear that there's a Clause added to the Vagabond Bill, for apprehending and punishing Persons who shall hawk or vend unstamp'd News Papers.

Yesterday died at his Lodgings in St. James's, ——— Brinckman, Esq; one of the Pages to his Majesty.

A few Days since died, in advanced Years, the Rev. Mr. Sear, Lecturer of Stoke-Newington; and the Rev. Dr. Thursby, Minister of the said Church, is appointed Lecturer in his room.

Yesterday Capt. Gabriel Stewart, lately appointed Commander of the Winchester, bound for Coast and Bay, took his Leave of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, in order to proceed on the Voyage with all Expedition.

The same Day 10,000 Ounces of Foreign Silver Coin; and 1000 Ounces of Foreign Gold Coin, were shipp'd for Flanders; and 23,000 Ounces of Foreign Gold Coin, with 249 Ounces of Gold Bullion, were shipp'd for Holland.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London-Bridge.	05 31	05 52

Bank Stock, 146 3-4ths to 1-4th. India, 179 1-half to 1-4th. South Sea, Nothing done. Old Annuity, 114 3-4ths to 5-8ths. New ditto, 113. Three per Cent. Annuities, 100 1-half to 3-4ths. Seven per Cent. Loan, 112 1-4th. Five per Cent. ditto, 76. Royal Assurance, 81. London Assurance, 11 5-8ths. India Bonds, 41. 10s. to 9s. Prem. Bank Circulation, 4 1/2 7s. 6d. to 10s. Prem. Salt Tallies, 101 3-4ths. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, 105. Three per Cent. ditto, 97 1-4th. Million Bank, 118. Equivalent, 111.

This Day is Publish'd,

[Price SIX - PENCE]

Neatly Printed in OCTAVO.

KILLING no MURDER (originally applied to O. CROMWELL) A Discourse proving it lawful to kill a Tyrant, according to the Opinion of the most celebrated ancient Authors.

By Col. TITUS, alias W. ALLEN.

Do we remember any Engagements; or, if we do, have we any Shame in breaking them? Can any Man think with Patience upon what we have profess'd, when he sees what we wildly do, and tamely suffer? What have we of Nobility among us, but the Name, the Luxury, and the Vices of it? Poor Wretches, those that now carry that Title, are so far from having any of the Virtues that should grace and adorn it, that they have not so much as the generous Vices that attend Greatness; they have lost all Ambition and Indignation.

See Page 34.

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